

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8477—VOL. LII.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH  
MARRIAGES  
SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

LILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS  
TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon; and  
at 11 p.m.

CYCLONE.—To-morrow, THIS DAY, at noon.  
KIMA.—Kembla, To-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, To-MORROW, at 11 p.m.  
MERIMUPPA.—Kima, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

ULLADULLA.—Coomerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.  
MORUYA.—Coomerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.

SHIP BRITISH PEER, from London.—Consignees  
are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for  
Walker's Wharf. All goods import discharge will be  
cleared and stored at consignee's risk and expense.

The master will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo  
when landed, and will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo  
when loaded, unless such damage is caused by his own fault.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.  
Captain GARRATT will not be responsible for any DEBTS  
contracted by the crew without his written authority.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—The first-class barque BAHIA,  
44 tons register, S. H. Smith, commander, is now re-  
ceiving cargo, and will have prompt despatch. Her cargo  
is to be sold at auction.

JOSEPH GOODE, who left England in 1852, and last  
seen at Sydney, July 1st, 1853, will be in New South Wales  
on Friday instant, at 10 a.m., at Mrs. Mary's Church,  
the Rev. Father Woodley, Andrew Joseph Shearer, son of  
Rev. Mr. Woodley, and Mrs. Mary, the second wife of  
Rev. Father Woodley, and Mrs. Agnes, the second wife of  
Rev. Father Woodley, and Mrs. John Guy, of Wimborne,  
Dorsetshire, England.

JOHN TURQUAND is requested to call at the  
HERALD Office. Important communication from  
London.

MRS. GORLY, who left New Zealand about 7 years  
ago, will oblige a friend by leaving her address at  
the Post Office. JOHN CLARK.

NOTICE.—LEON DE LAVILLE, who left New  
Zealand about 6 years ago, will oblige a friend by  
leaving his address at the Post Office. H. B.

PEYTON L. OLIVER, Dryden House, Leitham.—  
Send your address to J. T. CULLIN, Prospect  
House, Liverpool, General Post Office, Sydney.

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SIX CARTES DE VISITE, 7s 6d, case portraits from  
MORRIS and BILLING, 231, Pitt-street.

TWELVE CARTES DE VISITES for 15s, six 10s,  
four 7s 6d, two 5s. J. T. GORLIS, 101, King-st.

CARTES DE VISITE, 3s, 8s, 10s, 20s, 21s; like-  
nesses and case complete, 2s 6d. SCHRODER, 645, George-street,  
Haymarket, and 328, George-street, near Hunter-street.

DEGOTARD'S Sydney Printing House, Robin-hood-  
lane, Cheap Lithographic and Letterpress Printing.

D. BERNECASTLE, Physician, Oculist, and Aesthetic  
Consultation, 9 to 12, and 3 to 4, 229, Macquarie-st.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ply between the Phoenix Wharf and the under-  
takings of the Phoenix, and the steamer.

From ditta, 7s 6d, and 11 a.m., and 3s and 5 p.m.

To GLADESVILLE, at 7, 15, 9, and 10 a.m., and 1, 3, and  
5 p.m.

From ditta, 8, 9, and 11 a.m., 12 noon, and 4, and 7 p.m.

To HOBART'S HILL, at 7, 15, 9, and 10 a.m., and 1, 3, and  
5 p.m.

From ditta, 8, 15, 9, 15, and 11 a.m., 12, 15, 4, 15, 5, 15,  
and 6, 15 p.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—  
From PHOENIX WHARF, 9 a.m., and 1 and 3 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From SYDNEY, at 7, 15, 9, and 6 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

FARRS.

Cabin ..... 1s. 6d. Return ..... 2s. 6d.

Steerage ..... 1s. 6d.

OR NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIPS, performing the postal service during this and the following month, as follows:—

FRINGE ISLAND, 500 tons, H. S. Mackin,

and MR. S. N. CO.'s Office, Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—  
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STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.

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By a WANDERING REPORTER.

VIII.

The Mongarlowe or Little River lies about due east from Bradwood, being distant from that town some seven or eight miles. The road runs amidst some high-peaked granite ranges, and some rather thick brush lands, until it gets down into the schistose hills that border the river. The whole of these hills have been tested and have proved more or less auriferous, some very heavy finds having been made in many of the gullies, particularly in the Tantalean Gully, just above the creek of the same name. At present, owing to the scarcity of water from the long continued droughts, none of these hills or gullies are being worked, the whole attention of the miners being directed to the bed of the river.

The course of the river is very nearly due north and south, and the waters, after traversing about twenty miles of country from the Government township, find their way into the Shoalhaven. This township, which is named Monga, is only a very miserable affair, consisting of two public-houses, a store, and some half dozen huts. The river is worked for about seven miles up stream from this point, and downwards for its whole length, until it reaches the Shoalhaven. The bed of the stream has been already worked over some three or four times, and yet in the absence of other ground, it has been attacked once more. Such being the case, it is not to be expected that there are any great finds. Still, by steady plodding work, men may make their rations, and this is about all they do.

I think I have already mentioned that the miners here are about 600 in number, half being Chinese; whilst the average yield is about 150 oz. weekly. This will give but a very small average per man, but there is no doubt that the Chinese send down a good deal of gold privately. Amongst the Europeans, the average earnings at the present time are something near 25s. per week, taking one week with another, and as the necessities of life are tolerably reasonable, they manage with care to get along with this amount. It is rather a tight fit with those who happen to have a wife and family to support, and there is no margin for anything beyond actual grub. Some time back there was even a larger population than I have now stated, but a great many had been seduced away by the enticing promises held out by the Glaumire. A few of these deluded individuals had already returned. You must not imagine that the bed of the river is being washed continuously throughout the length I have named, for it is only here and there, and at long intervals, that you come across a party of miners, whom you may see, as you stand upon the bank, some twenty feet below you, and some ten or a dozen feet below the level at which the river is running. The stream of water is confined to a narrow channel by banks, and is made to turn a water-wheel, which works a California pump to keep down the water that oozes in. The mud and sand, and boulders, and other rubbish that are cleared out from the space of the river-bed, protected by the dam, until in the very lowest stratum of gravelly grit, and next to the bed-rocks, the wash-dirt is found. Or, if it chance to be a spot that has already been worked, then the party goes to work in picking open the cleavages of the slate, in which they often come upon deposits that repay them for their labour. There are some of these bars of slate that cross the river almost at right angles, with a dip only a few degrees removed from the perpendicular, from which an almost fabulous amount of gold has been taken in the early days of the gold working; and yet parties go down upon them even now and make wages—poor wages, certainly—but still better than absolute starvation.

The hills on either side of the river, right up to their junction with the granite range, have all been proved to be auriferous; and on the eastern side, owing to the greater facilities for bringing down water to them, they have been rather extensively worked. One party have cut a race from the head of Trajan's Creek in the Budawang mountain, and have carried it for a distance of ten miles, washing all the hill-sides and gullies as they went along, and well stripping the ground within reach. Their work is rather an extensive one, the race being carried over a gully in one place by a flume fifty feet high. It is only by seeing works such as these carried on by small parties of miners that one can really judge of the energy and perseverance that is being expended over the search for gold. Another party are engaged in bringing in a race from the head of Sergeant's Creek, working the ground as they go along. The great difficulty, however, is to get the water to the hills on the western side of the river. These hills are known to be very much richer than those on the other side, and gold has been struck in large quantities in several of the gullies. Tantalean Gully, already alluded to, gave extraordinary yields of heavy, coarse, and nuggety gold during the time it lasted. The death of water, however, put a stop to the work here, and those best able to judge express an opinion that, with a good sluice-head of water, quite as much gold will be got out of it now as has been already taken from it.

Some proposals have been made for bringing in the head of the river upon this western side of its lower course, but the work will be one of immense labour, and the present Gold-fields regulations appear to have been framed expressly for the purpose of placing every possible obstacle in the way of mining extension. A very intelligent miner pointed out to me, and I should like Mr. John Robertson to take notice of this, in order to show him that the gold-miners don't think him the very clever man that he thinks himself—that whilst during this season of drought and consequent hardship to the gold-miner, the Government of Victoria actually proposed to expend a large sum of public money to bring in water to certain Gold-fields, the Government of New South Wales—or rather the head of the Lands Department—had most pertinaciously prevented this being done by the miners by their own labour, and at their own cost. I don't know how it is that these miners get at official secrets, but they seem to know as well as if they sat at the elbow of the hon. Secretary for Lands, that that gentleman is equally as enamoured of his Gold-fields as his Crown Lands regulations, and that to hint at alteration of the one as of the other is an offence that the hon. gentleman never pardons, and that no official ever commits a second time.

A quartz reef was opened here some months ago by a party of Germans, who got up a great deal of stone, erected stampers, and constructed a race and water-wheel with which to work them; but, after persevering for some time, whether from the poverty of the stone, the incompleteness of the machinery, or the want of knowledge in working it, or in collecting the gold, they found that they could not make salt to their porridge, and cleared out with a slight suspicion of debt attaching to them. Since then none have been hardy enough to meddle with the reef.

Warrambucca, the last rush in this direction, is a large flat, not much more than a gun shot distance from Burke's Crossing-place over the Little River. In fact, it may be considered almost as a portion of the Little River diggings. There is a population of about 200 on the ground, and these I have taken into account in my estimate of the river population. Very little is doing here just now, for though rains have been cut, water is so scarce that nothing like the necessary supply can be obtained. The whole question with these diggings, as with Major's Creek, is how to obtain such a supply of water as would furnish several good sluice-heads, and set people to work. With regard to Major's Creek, I believe, from what I have learnt, that no amount of water would make the ground payable; but with respect to the Little River things are very different. There is a vast tract of highly auriferous soil that would be worked, and to which water would be brought, if

in his composition to be led to suspect that in one thing at least there were others quite as clever as himself.

BRAWDWOOD.

Brauwod is small, unmistakably so. It is not imposing looking; on the contrary, I might almost say that it is dingy and forlorn, with an air like that of a faded beauty, just *so petit peu pase*. It has no corporation, and as to its streets it would be a shame libel upon nature to say, as I was about to do, that they are in a state of nature. Those ruts—gutters, water-courses, and gullies that run down, alight, alight, and across the main street—are none of nature's doing, for only man could ever make such havoc upon the fair face of mother earth. In spite of appearances, however, which are decidedly against the town, a very considerable amount of business is done in it—very much more, in fact, than is generally known in Sydney. The settled continuance of the gold-fields of the district, with their steady yield from the very first opening of the ground up to the present time, and the regular employment given to so large a number of persons who have throughout earned fair wages, have been mainly instrumental in keeping Brauwod up to the mark in so far as business is concerned, and saving it from decline, if not of making it pre-gressive.

I situated also in the midst of a very fine agricultural district; but, unfortunately for the town, it is completely surrounded on every side by alienated lands. On two sides it is shut in by the purchased lands of private owners, and on the other two sides by the Church and School Estate, of which there are no less than 12,000 acres in this district. This being a very old settled part of the country, all the best of the lands has been picked long ago, and the few free selectors who have been hardy enough to take up land have had but a very poor chance of survival enough to raise money voluntarily amongst themselves, or, as I was given to believe, there would have been no difficulty about the matter, there being a great desire to find profitable labour for the prisoners. If some such plan as that proposed by the Engineer for Roads were adopted, this might with very great advantage be turned into a good conduct gaol, half-a-crown per yard being allowed to the penal department for the metal, of which a portion should go to the men breaking the stone, to be paid to them on their discharge provided their conduct shall be reported as good. There has been another suggestion, to employ the men upon making and metalling the streets of the town, but the drawback to this proposal is that there is no authority and no funds to set them going. The town is not incorporated, and the inhabitants have not spirit enough to raise money voluntarily amongst themselves, or, as I was given to believe, there would have been no difficulty about the matter, there being a great desire to find profitable labour for the prisoners. If some such plan as that proposed by the Engineer for Roads were adopted, this might with very great advantage be turned into a good conduct gaol, half-a-crown per yard being allowed to the penal department for the metal, of which a portion should go to the men breaking the stone, to be paid to them on their discharge provided their conduct shall be reported as good.

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To guard those there are four warders, three being on duty during the day and one at night. By a system of rotation of duty the work is made to fall as lightly as possible upon the warders. The confines are employed out of the gaol in quarrying and breaking metal for the roads, seven men being thus occupied, whilst the other four were engaged in various kinds of work about the gaol itself. Two warders are sent out with the men employed in quarrying, whilst one remains to watch the other four. The Engineer of Roads has suggested, I believe, that the whole of the roads in the vicinity of Brauwod should be metalled by contract labour after having been formed by contract, half-a-crown per yard being allowed to the penal department for the metal, of which a portion should go to the men breaking the stone, to be paid to them on their discharge provided their conduct shall be reported as good. The Engineer of Roads has suggested, I believe, that the whole of the roads in the vicinity of Brauwod should be metalled by contract labour after having been formed by contract, half-a-crown per yard being allowed to the penal department for the metal, of which a portion should go to the men breaking the stone, to be paid to them on their discharge provided their conduct shall be reported as good.

Following, however, the presumptions which we suppose to be natural, we should arrive at a fresh conclusion. If Constance Kent were the murderer, and if she had made away with one of her three night-dresses, it would be required to suppose that which had been secreted or destroyed, and that would naturally be a clean one. Now, it seems that not only the surgeon who was called in at the time, but the local superintendent of police who was engaged in the investigation, did examine the night-dress of the various members of the family, and the surgeon particularly noticed, and remarked at the time, that whereas the other dresses looked as if they had been worn through the week, Constance Kent's dress had not that appearance, but looked "exceedingly clean." Here was another step in the evidence.

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## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## PENRITH.

Saturday afternoon.  
LAST evening, about 8 o'clock, three armed men with clubs over their faces attempted to stick up Mr. Ireland's store. Mr. Ireland raised an alarm, and the robbers fled. The police immediately started in pursuit, and succeeded in apprehending one of the party this morning. He is now in the lock-up.

## SINGLETON.

Sunday evening.  
At a preliminary meeting, held to-day, the Rev. T. S. Leonard in the chair, £250 were collected towards the reconstruction of St. Mary's Cathedral.

## BATHURST.

Saturday, 6 p.m.  
At the Glanmore diggings yesterday, a hole was bottomed near the Gravel Hill, with 21 feet of wash-dirt, through which gold could be seen thickly interspersed. A true dish yielded 5 dwt. 5 grs., and the washing-stuff is considered so rich that the claim-holders are casting it in their tents to ensure its safety. The miners generally are much more hopeful, and a second rush is anticipated.

## GRAFTON.

Saturday.  
At the races, the Ladies' Purse was won by Smith's Polo Star, ridden by Holmes, Town Plate, —Myles's Whalebone, 1st; Smith's Wonderful, 2—5ths started, and the race, which was good throughout, was won by a length. The Hurry Steury Stakes was won by Polo Star; the Consolation Stakes by Gregory's Dora; and the Forced Handicap by Polo Star, with Whalebone second. The weather was fine and the attendance good.

## BRISBANE.

Friday evening.  
The Minister for Lands inaugurated the Waterworks to-day by closing the last portion of the dam at Eungella Creek.

SAILED.—Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

## MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.  
Commercial affairs quiet.

ARRIVED.—Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.

## TASMANIA VIA MELBOURNE.

July 19th.  
At Hobart Town, Adelaide wheat, 10s.; flour, 22s.; colonial wheat, 9s. 6d.; flour, 21s. 10s.

At Launceston, wheat was quoted at 9s. 6d.; flour, 21s. to 22s.

## QUEENSLIFFE.

Saturday evening.  
ARRIVED.—William Ackers, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Rangitata (s.), for King George's Sound, via Adelaide.

## ADELADE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.  
Reports have been received from Wallaroo and the North that the heavy rains there have done considerable damage.

The foremost topic just now is the invalidity of the Local Courts Act.

The importations of carcass beef from Melbourne, per steamer, meet with ready sale.

Candles are imported for 10d.; to 10½d. for foreign, Prime Southern twist tobacco, sound, quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb.; U. V. C. brandy, in bulk, a full dray of salt at 7s. 6d.; in case, small salves have been effected.

What is quoted at 8s. 9d. in town, and 8s. 11d. at the port; there is no alteration in the price of flour.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. REEDHISON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms at 11 o'clock, Share in the Elvyn Iron and Waratah Coal Company; 100 acres of land, with two cottages thereon, Hunter-street; 100 acres of Arcoona, New South Wales, and the Black Horse Inn, with 150 acres land, known as the Ploughed Ground; Improved Farms, on the Der River, Mount Pleasant, and the like.

MESSRS. CHATTANOOGA CO.—On the Premises of Mr. R. E. Moore, 100 acres of land, 11½ miles, Stock Pictures, Gas Fittings, Sewing-machines, &amp;c.

MESSRS. TOTTERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—On Campbell's Estate, 100 acres, Surplus Stock, Emigrant Fittings, Musical-Chairs, &amp;c.

MESSRS. FITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle, and Sheep.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthware, China, Electro-plated Ware, Ornaments, &amp;c.

MR. T. H. COOPER.—At his Rooms, 100 feet above the Head Road, Newtown, at 12 o'clock, Two Weatherboard Cottages, a stable, a garden, and a garden.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Children's, at Collingwood, Liverpool, at 11 o'clock, Fat and Sheep.

MR. W. TINDALE.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle, and Sheep.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. R. D. COKKERN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MESSRS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

## THE ESCORTS.

Two Southern and Northern Escorts arrived during the week, and delivered at the Sydney Station of the Royal Mint the following quantities of gold-dust:

From Bulimba, 150 oz. or 18 grs. Burragong, 140 oz. or 17 grs. 10 dwt. 10 grs. Total, 190 oz. 5 dwt. 20 grs.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

MONDAY, 24th July, 1865.

Important Auction Sale  
of Twenty-five Packages of Merchandise.  
Positively without any Reserve.  
Just landed ex Niveah.  
Comprising—  
Assorted Earthenware  
Ornaments  
Electro Plated ware, &c.

To Earthenware Dealers  
To Country Storkepers  
To Furnishing Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock.

25 packages of merchandise, viz.,  
ASSORTED EARTHENWARE.

Breadfruit cups, 6 in diameter, blue and dove fibre, green wine, &c., &c.

Tulip sets, vases and globe, enamelled, W. & G. Co.

Dinner services, extra gilt claret, white, &c., &c.

CHINA.

Breakfast sets, cups and saucers, &c., &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Crust frames, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 holes.

B. M. teapots, 6 and 7 gills; cake baskets

Ladies' compotes, 6 in diameter, cases, sugar baskets

Marmalade boxes, tea and coffee services, toast racks

Chamfered candlesticks, measured

Peppers, mustard, salts, fruit baskets, &c., &c.

Terms sale.

FIRST-CLASS NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCOES.

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FIRST-CLASS NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCOES.

TUESDAY, 25th July, 1865.

Extensive and Highly Important Auction Sale of

NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCOES.

At the Argyle Bonded Stores,

By order of Messrs. Daniel, King, and Co.

Being the only parcels of Fine Tobacco in this city.

Comprising—

NEGROHEAD,

Sovereign, St. George, Blackbird, Black Hamburgh, &c.

Buck's, Acadia, Favorite, Isabella, Challenge, &c.

To Tobacco Merchants

To Boot and Shoe Makers

To Storkepers

To Speculators

And the Trade generally.

Cards will be ready for delivery on Saturday Morning.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Daniel, King, and Co. to sell, at the Argyle Bonded Stores, on TUESDAY, 25th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock.

The unopened parcels of first-class tobacco, viz.,

NEGROHEAD.

37 quarter-trees Sovereign

3 half-trees St. George

35 quarter-trees Blackbird (very superior)

30 ditto Blackbird.

CAVENDISH.

150 bags Buck's 10's

120 ditto Acadia 10's

115 ditto Favorite 10's

100 ditto Isabella 10's

50 ditto Challenge 10's, &c., &c.

For the auctioneers, in directing the attention of buyers to the above important sale, would inform them that advances from America by the last mail are such that will preclude the possibility of any tobacco being shipped to those colonies for a long period, and for any good brands the price in the States is higher than in this market, except by the prospect of an export tax one shilling and eightpence per pound.

\* \* \* Pending purchasers should avail themselves of this opportunity of replenishing their stocks.

Terms sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 25th July, 1865.

Fancy Rusticware.

To China and Earthenware Dealers, Tobacconists, and Dealers in Fancy Articles.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11.

A quantity of goods in fancy rusticware, consisting of picture-frames and gilt boxes, watch-stands, spittoons, tobacco boxes, cigar ash trays, carte de visite frames, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 27th July, 1865.

Elegant Modern Furniture

Glass and Iron Bedstead

Furniture in French Work; also,

Valuable Household Furniture, Engravings, and Effects, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11.

The above furniture, &c.

Terms at sale.

Under Distrain for Rent.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADY has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, between the Buller-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Buller-street, spirit kogs, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Offices-corner of King and Phillip streets.

The Regular MONDAY'S SALE.

Established 1840.

Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedsteads and Bedding, Shop Fittings, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A large assortment of household furniture and effects, comprising—

Hooded stoves, cupboards and chafers

Chaffers, sideboards, and meat safes

Cane and wood-seated chairs

Chairs, drawers, washstands and sets

Tables, trestles, bowls, and toilet glasses

Chests, drawers, alarm clocks, ornaments

Chimney glasses, and curiosities

Pianoforte, by a good brand

New and second-hand carpets

Music, oil cloth, and hush rugs

Deals, and small iron and wood bedsteads

Hair, fine, and worsted fabrics, feather beds

Blankets, blankets, sheets, quilted, &c.

Kitchen dressers, large deal meat sets, &c.

Cookery, dressers, and kitchen utensils

Cooking stoves, 2 hoppers

A quantity of shop fittings, &c.

Terms cash.

On WEDNESDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock.

\*\* Imperative Sale.

On Account and Risk of the Shippers.

Viz., 8 Cases 4-weight Iron Bedsteads,

10 ditto Tubular ditto, and Ornamented, with Brassed Gold Plates.

2 ditto Children's Cot, 4 feet 2 feet

1 ditto Gent's Allow Hopkin Sofas

1 ditto 8 feet 6 feet Driving White

1 ditto Silver Mounted Carriage Lamp, Stained Glass

1 ditto Improved Oil Lamp, Plate Glass, front and sides

1 ditto Jewelled Oak and Banded Cash Boxes,

1 ditto Patent Fire Places

1 each Patent Bright Mail Axles, 1½, 1½, 1½ inch

1 case 8 and 9 inch Blue Wave Wire Plate Covers

1 ditto 20 Seats Diagonal Glass Covers, 6 in

2 cases, each containing 100 sets, Weights, from 6 lbs. downwards

1 ditto Best Flemish-cut Tacks, 1½ inch

1 case Silk Underlins, with Holland Covers

25 packages.

To Ironmongers, Clockmakers, Saddlers, Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, next, at 11 o'clock.

The above articles, &c., &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex. Breman, Johnston, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

2647 — Case elegant Bohemian Glass Vases, and Fancy Glass Pictures

8693 — 1 ditto Brass Bedsteads

9058 — 1 ditto 50 Seats Square Market Baskets

7210-12 72-18 20-22 — 3 ditto Eggtrays (framed)

7212-17 — 3 ditto Looking-glasses, Decanters,

1-8 — 8 Tiers Glassware

25 packages.

To Ironmongers, Glass and Earthenware Dealers

Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock.

25 packages of merchandise, viz.,

ASSORTED EARTHENWARE.

Breadfruit cups, 6 in diameter, blue and dove fibre, green wine, &c., &c.

Tulip sets, vases and globe, enamelled, W. & G. Co.

Dinner services, extra gilt claret, white, &c., &c.

CHINA.

Breakfast sets, cups and saucers, &c., &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Crust frames, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 holes.

B. M. teapots, 6 and 7 gills; cake baskets

Ladies' compotes, 6 in diameter, cases, sugar baskets

Marmalade boxes, tea and coffee services, toast racks

Chamfered candlesticks, measured

Peppers, mustard, salts, fruit baskets, &c., &c.

TERMS sale.

ON MONDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock.

To Earthenware Dealers

Publicans, Restaurant Keepers,

Private Parties, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock.

The above 25 packages.

Ex. Boehm,

All more or less damaged by sea water.

TERMS sale.

ON MONDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock.

To Painters, Plumbers, Ironmongers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock.

Several consignments of seasonable drapery, clothing, &c.

TERMS liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

To Drapers

To Outf

## WHIPPING AT POLICE-STATIONS.

(From the London Review.)

Sir Richard Mayne, who with a disposition to oblige everybody except, of course, the naughty constables' tavern and market gardeners' coffee-houses, contrives to get into an enormous dispute with somebody about once a fortnight, has been lately at issue with some county magistrates respecting the flogging of two naughty little boys. Now, county magistrates, especially if they be clerical ones, are very fond of having little boys flogged. It is their grand specific for all the ills that can befall juvenile. There is a good story told of one of their meetings of the quorum, whose education was not commensurate with his estate, and when, in the absence of his clerk, Billing up a warrant of flagellation, sentenced the offender to be "whiped." The gaoler refused to act upon this rescript and returned it to the justice, allying the "whiping" was not a punishment mentioned in the index to Burn's "Juarez." On this his worship amended his phrasings, and sent back the original to be "flogged." Whether the flogger or the law consented to issue a flogging with one or two, we are not informed.

In Mr. Charles Read's "Never Too Late to Mend" we learn how cheerfully the visiting justices acquiesced in the ingenious suggestion of the governor of a prison to augment the sufferings of a wretched lad who had been doomed to receive two dozen lashes, by giving him a dozen one day and the residue a few days afterwards, thus making two floggings out of one. But we have no time to go to see illustrations of the pachant of the "Great Upstart" for the administration of birch and willow. Until very recently it was customary to flog children of the tendered age in prison, with a cat-o'-milk tail, and although the use of the cat has been prohibited in the case of boys under sixteen years, the latest parliamentary return tells us of a child of six who had been subjected to the infliction of the birch. Surely, in the case of so very diminutive a criminal, that which American mothers term a "spanking" might have sufficed. 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The threat of flogging did away with the vice upon her Majesty, and flogging, not only remained, but increased, appears likely to prove the grave of gallantry. The reaction, like all reactions, is too violent, and therefore the offence of frequent occurrence but some ardent social economist proposes to meet it by the visitation of the cat. On one point only of this question society are unanimous. It is decided that women should not be beaten at all; but it is difficult to find two persons who can agree as to whether the discipline of boys' schools or reformatory can be maintained without corporal punishment. County gentlemen in the country places more than proportionately on the diagonal sides of their farms. They would plant every thatch which could be spared from corn or pasture with birch, and make the entire rural population kiss the rod. 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The Barset magistrates were probably unaware that they were doing their best to prostitute their office, and that little came to their knowledge.

slave-proprietor was not permitted to chastise his slaves on his own premises if he lived within a certain distance of a police station. If the footman or the maid-servant, or the watchman got drunk, or the cook got too much salt in the soup, he or she was dispatched to the station, the police guard-house, with a written order to the official on duty for the administration of so many stripes. A similar system obtained in New Orleans prior to its occupation by the Federal troops. Refractory negroes and negroesses were sent either to the police-gaol or to private whipping-houses kept by the refuse of the white population, there to be stripped, tied to posts, and flogged with the cowhide. A note from the master of the house was the warrant, and a certain fee was paid for its issuance. Country magistrates, in the absence of his clerk, Billing up a warrant of flagellation, sentenced the offender to be "whiped." The gaoler refused to act upon this rescript and returned it to the justice, allying the "whiping" was not a punishment mentioned in the index to Burn's "Juarez." On this his worship amended his phrasings, and sent back the original to be "flogged." Whether the flogger or the law consented to issue a flogging with one or two, we are not informed.

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